

REPUBLICAN ADDRESS.
Exposure of the Democratic Revolution-
ary Scheme.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—The Republican Congressional Committee has issued the following address:
To the Voters of the United States: The Democratic House of Representatives has today by a party vote adopted a resolution which, under pretense of an investigation, is to lay the foundation for the revolutionary expulsion of the President from his office. This is the culmination of a plot which has been on foot from the day that Hayes and Wheeler were constitutionally declared elected. It made its first public appearance in the resolution of the last Democratic House, adopted at the close of the session, declaring Tilden and Hendricks were elected. Tilden and Hendricks subsequently made similar public declarations themselves. A few timid members have long held back, and some of them, after being coerced to a final vote, still pretend that they will halt as soon as their partial and one-sided investigation shall be ended. In other words, they intend, after hearing "evidence," to bring in a verdict that Hayes is a usurper, and that he shall not remain in office. These men have no control in the Democratic party. They dared not even follow Alexander H. Stephens in a revolt against caucus dictation to the extent of showing some semblance of fair play. They will be impotent in the future as they have been in the past. Moreover, it is difficult to believe in their sincerity, in view of the public avowal of their party, that its purpose is, if possible, to displace the President. It is a matter of history that the resolution just adopted was framed to express this object. The Speaker of the House was consulted in advance as to whether he would rule that it was a privileged question. The party managers were anxious to conceal their purposes, if possible. In this they were defeated by the Speaker, who would not rule it a question of privilege, unless it clearly assailed the title of the President. The resolution being offered, he read a carefully-prepared opinion, deciding it to be a question of the highest privilege, because it involved the question of the validity of Mr. Hayes' title.

Here are his very words: "A higher privilege than the one here involved, and broadly and directly presented, as to the rightful occupancy of the Chief Executive Chair of the Government, and connection of high Government officials with the frauds alleged, the Chair is unable to conceive. The Chair finds enumerated among the questions of privilege to be set down in the Manual the following: 'Election of President.' The Chair therefore rules that the preamble and resolution embrace questions of privilege of the highest character, and recognizes the right of the gentleman from New York to offer the same."

Upon this the Republicans commenced a struggle against the revolutionary scheme, which, after five days' duration, terminated in the success of the conspirators. The Republicans offered to favor the fullest investigation into all the alleged frauds, by whichever party charged to have been committed, but the Democracy pursued its course shamelessly and relentlessly, and stifled all inquiry into attempts at bribery in Oregon, South Carolina, and Louisiana, and murder and violence in several of the States. Neither amendment nor debate was allowed. The inexorable previous question was applied and enforced. The scheme, it pursued, and it is now fully inaugurated, can only have the effect of further paralyzing business of all kinds, preventing the restoration of confidence which seemed promising, casting a gloom over every household, and bringing our nation into reproach before the civilized world.

The peace of the country is the first consideration of patriots. This new effort of the Democracy to inaugurate anarchy and Mexicanize the Government by throwing doubts upon the legitimacy of the title of the President is in keeping with the records of that party, one wing of which rebelled against the Government, while the other gave them aid and comfort. We call, therefore, upon all who opposed the Rebellion of 1861, without distinction of party, to rally again to the support of law, order, and stable government, and to overthrow with defeat the reckless agitators who, to gain political power, would add to the present distresses of the country by shaking the foundations of the Government they failed in a four years' war to destroy.

By unanimous order of the Committee.
EUGENE HALE, Chairman.
GEORGE C. GORHAM, Secretary.

NEARING RESUMPTION.
If we can place any confidence in the signs of the times, it can be positively asserted that resumption is a fixed fact. This means a great deal. It means that there shall no longer be bulls and bears on Wall street controlling the money market of the country. It means that there shall be in circulation in the United States an honest paper currency, a currency which shall be worth its face in gold, and which can be converted at any time the holder desires, into gold or silver. When that day actually reaches us, when the premium on gold shall forever be done away with, the United States shall have accomplished one of the most important things since the close of the war.

To Secretary Sherman much honor is due for the very flattering outlook for resumption. He has already demonstrated that resumption is practical, and it is very probable that under his management the national finances, resumption will take place several months before January, 1879. The New York Syndicate, which only a few weeks ago made a contract with Sec-

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THE NEWS.

The Democrats Trying to Mexicanize the Great Republic.

And Succeed in Passing the Potter Investigating Resolutions.

The Unprecedented Rulings of Speaker Randall

Prevents the Republicans from Laying the Whole Subject on the Table.

The Herald Man Interviews Count Schouvaloff.

But the Russian Ambassador Falls to Throw New Light on the Situation.

Progress of the Investigation of the Delavan Scandal Case.

BROKEN.

The Dead-Lock Broken by the Passage of the Democratic Political-Capital-Making Resolution—Full Swing.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Much surprise was caused this afternoon by the sudden and unexpected yielding of the Republicans and the passage of Potter's resolution without an attempt to filibuster after the Democrats obtained their quorum. This was done, however, with the unanimous consent of the Republicans, after consultation on the floor during the afternoon, and was considered, under the circumstances, a wiser policy than delaying legislation longer by dilatory motions. Plans were arranged this morning by which, with the aid of a few dissatisfied Democrats, the Republicans expected to finish Potter's resolutions by laying them on the table. Alex Stephens was to lead a Democratic bolt as soon as the Republicans gave him an opportunity, and was to be followed by Bouck, Lynde, Mills, Reagan, Morse, Buckner, Morgan, Harrison, Felton, Bell, and other Democrats, to the number of eighteen or twenty, but Randall checkedmate the move by an arbitrary and unprecedented ruling from the Speaker's chair. The rules of the House provide that motions to adjourn and lay on the table are in order at any time, but when Mr. Hale, early in the day, moved to lay the whole subject on the table, Randall moved that the motion was not in order while a demand for the previous question was pending. Mr. Hale appealed from the Speaker's decision, and he and others called the Speaker's attention to the rules, but Randall would not listen to reason, and no Democrat had courage enough to vote with the Republicans to overthrow him. Mr. Blaine says the ruling is unprecedented and absurd, but Randall knew the exigencies of the case and was equal to them. Of course this defeated the Republicans' plans, and when the Democrats obtained a quorum there was nothing to do except to filibuster or yield. Filibustering would accomplish nothing but a loss of time, and the Republicans were not willing to shoulder the responsibility of obstructing business longer. There was much grumbling on the Republican side at this conclusion, but all agreed that it was the easier course.

THE EAST.

The Herald Man Interviews Count Schouvaloff.

LONDON, May 18.—The Herald's special correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphed last night that he had a long interview with Count Schouvaloff on Thursday night, immediately after the return from a conference with the Emperor. The conversation was as follows: Herald Correspondent—I ask, with Your Excellency's permission, whether you are in position to lift even a corner of the veil which has so closely screened the negotiations in which you have been engaged? Count Schouvaloff—I regret that I can tell you nothing before my departure, which is fixed for to-morrow, Friday, noon. I should be wanting in due respect for the Queen of England and Lord Salisbury, if, through my indiscretion, anything was learned regarding the result of my mission. I promised secrecy before leaving England.

Herald correspondent—How long will your lips remain sealed? Count Schouvaloff—This secrecy will be observed until my return from England. After that I am no longer responsible. Herald correspondent—You fully count on departing to-morrow, then? Count Schouvaloff—I hope so. I am waiting for my dispatches, which it is not impossible may necessitate fresh interviews with the Emperor. Then a fresh exchange of telegrams may be required, which will retard my departure for twenty-four hours, but I don't anticipate any such delay.

Herald correspondent—If you are making such exertions, it must be because you have hopes in the desired solution. Count Schouvaloff—There is only one solution to seek, namely, to place the humanitarian question above all ambitions—above all things, to the end that the horrors of Bulgaria, the darkest blot upon the history of the nineteenth century, shall never be repeated.

Herald correspondent—[If I clearly understand your Excellency's meaning, the humanitarian phase occupies the first place in the peace policy of Russia, her ambition falls back to the second place, and the Congress will soon assemble.] Count Schouvaloff, firmly.—To answer your questions, sir, would be premature. Herald correspondent—Perhaps to-morrow, before your departure, you may be able to tell me something more precise? Count Schouvaloff—I fear not. I have told you all in my power.

Notwithstanding the great secrecy observed at court and among all diplomats, it is rumored among the courtiers of the Emperor that the latter wishes to the declaration made last year at the beginning of the war, namely that the Bulgarians must be guaranteed against Turkey. The Bulgarians must now be settled for

all future time. As to the rest, Russian will submit entirely to the decision of the Congress, should it be necessary for it to assemble. The meaning of all this talk about the submission to the Congress is that nothing, or next to nothing, will remain of the treaty of San Stefano. As telegraphed yesterday, all the St. Petersburg journals have been warned to be circumspect.

THE DELAVAN SCANDAL.

The Board go to Richland Center to Examine Witnesses.

MADISON, May 17.—The State Board of Charities and Reform suddenly concluded their investigation in this city into the Delavan scandal last night, and early this morning left for Richland Center, there to examine a number of witnesses. They were followed by Woodbury, their attorney, Valentine, and others of the party. The names of the deaf mute witnesses who have been examined in this city are Misses Stillwell, of Mazomanie, Francis Minert, of Albany, Phoebe Smith and two daughters, of Lodi.

The members of the State Board were exceedingly reticent concerning the result of the investigation thus far, and conflicting reports are in circulation, but based upon nothing worthy of credence. De Motte's friends expressed great joy, while Williams and his friends appeared equally satisfied. Rumors were almost all day yesterday that rumors were really known, notwithstanding the vigilance of press reporters, some of whom make up for their non-success in drawing largely upon their vivid imaginations. After the two or three witnesses in the vicinity of Richland Center are examined the Board will pull up stakes and settle down in Delavan. The investigation is likely to last a week or ten days more.

RECOVERED!

The Body of General Binckley Recovered from the Lake.

MILWAUKEE, May 17.—The body of Mr. John M. Binckley, who suicided by walking into the lake three miles south of Milwaukee, two weeks ago, was found by some boys this afternoon. It was taken to the morgue, and will be buried Sunday. It was badly bruised, but easily recognizable. It came to the shore five rods from the place where he went into the lake.

APPALLING SHIPWRECK.

A Storm in the Bay of Biscay Drowns Three Hundred and Twenty Fishermen—Forty Widows and Two Hundred Orphans in One Small Village.

A correspondent of the London Daily News writes from Madrid, April 23: A terrible disaster occurred in the Bay of Biscay last Saturday. It was holy week, and for several days the fishing boats had not left their ports. The nets had been hung out to dry, and the men loitered about to look on at the quaint processions of Good Friday. The weather had been very fine during the earlier part of the week, and on Saturday the sun rose gloriously on a quiet sea. Accordingly, before 8 o'clock the sails of the fishermen of Biscay shifted the horizon. By midday the breeze shifted to the northeast, and a line of clouds appeared far away in the horizon. The sea rose very fast, and the waves increased on the sands. Gulls and other birds began to sweep along the surface of the water with their peculiar cry. The sky grew overcast rapidly, and then the fierce "norwest," the northwester of Basque ballads, began to howl and rage in a manner which made the bravest hearts quake. People gathered on the piers and on the rocks to gaze at the approaching squall, which came on with rain, hail and sleet, driving the sea from view and driving all to their homes.

When the squall was over crowds of women and children flocked around the dismayed authorities, and despairingly complained of the post captain having allowed the boats to leave. In vain did the officials protest that they had no reason to suppose that the beautiful morning would end in a squall. In vain did they say that they had no power to prevent the men from going on their expedition. Heart-rending cries were heard, and still no news came, until it was reported that on some beach three shipwrecked boys had been found. The planks and baskets which had weathered the storm bright in the sun. The evening waned, and some boats more fortunate came in, only to increase the agony of the bereaved with certain details of the destruction of their comrades. Santander has lost seven large boats and five smaller ones, with sixty-seven men and lads. Other places in the same province had during the night reported about twenty-five boats lost, with crews varying from four to eleven hands. Biscay, however, had suffered most, and the statement of Bilbao was intense on Sunday as telegram after telegram came in from the alcaldes on the coast. Off Cape Machichaco, well known to all vessels entering the Bilbao river, the squall had been most violent. Elanchoy, with 300 inhabitants, lost 59 men and 3 boats; Lequeitto, Dera, Ondarroa and Pienca each lost 3 snacks. At the head of the casualty list stands Bermeo, the picturesque and lovely little town situated near the Cape; 106 of its fishermen perished in 15 boats. The alcalde of the place telegraphs that the misery and grief of the wretched families are terrible. More than 40 widows and 200 children, in a town of 1,800 inhabitants, are mourning this great calamity. Details have not yet been received from Asturias and the Glician coast. The official telegrams report a total loss up to yesterday of 320 men and boys in about 90 boats of different sizes.

The local authorities have taken steps to relieve the widows and orphans, and for that purpose subscriptions have been raised in Bilbao, Santander and Madrid. For the most pressing requirements, the government telegraphed to place 5,000 pesetas at the disposal of the governor of Bilbao and Santander. The Basques residing in Madrid have formed a committee to receive subscriptions and forward the same to the provincial authorities. Little wreckage has been cast ashore by the sea, and no trace is left of the fishing fleet of Biscay.

MINOR NOTES.

Eighteen families in New York count up \$340,000 among them. The first large temperance convention in this country was held about the year 1854. Thomas Rowe, of New York, failed three years ago for \$394,554. The estate has been wound up by the distribution of \$1,500 among the creditors.

A beardless young man, of a pale studious face, clear blue eyes, dreamy aspect,

and chestnut locks—that is Edison, the inventor of the phonograph. He is very deaf, and, it is said, he never heard clearly the voice of his invention. The phonograph is his 15th patent, and from his inventions he is said to draw a large income. He has a handsome house, but does not himself enjoy society, and is never so miserable as when he is idle. It is related that when in this city a few weeks ago, he spent three hours in an organ factory, and in that time made four practical suggestions to the manufacturer, and learned to play six airs. —New York Tribune.

A Tranquil Nervous System.

Can never be possessed by those whose digestive and assimilative organs are in a state of chronic disorder. Weak stomachs make weak nerves. To restore vigor and quietude to the latter, the first must be invigorated and regulated. The ordinary sedatives may tranquilize the nerves for a while, but they can never, like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, remove the causes of nervous debility. That superb invigorant and corrective of disordered conditions of the alimentary organs has also the effect of imparting tone to the nerves. The delicate tissues of which they are constituted, when weakened in consequence of imperfect digestion and assimilation, draw strength from the fund of vitality developed in the system by the Bitters, which imparts the required impulse to the nutritive functions of the stomach, enriches the circulation, and gives tone and regularity to the secretive and evacuating organs. my14cdwdwv

CLOSING OUT SALE.

THE LAST CHANCE!

My Goods are not yet entirely closed out, but must be very soon, and in order to close them out as soon as possible, I shall, for the next few days, sell all goods regardless of cost.

I am, of course, out of many kinds of goods, but in some departments I still have full assortments.

For instance, in White Goods, I have full lines of Plain, Striped and Checked Jaconets, Plain, Striped and Checked Nainsooks; Plain Swiss and Book Muslins, Victoria and Bishop Lawns, Colored Tartans, Bias Tuckings, White Piques, White Linens, and Shirt Fronts, White Flannels, White and Colored Hosiery, Parasols, Ribbons, Black Grenadines, Black Dress Berages, Swiss and Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, Lace and Paisley Shawls, Summer Silks, Grenadine Veilings, Real Guipure, Yak, English Thread and Valenciennes

Laces, Ladies' and Children's Knit Underwear, Linen Suits, &c., &c., all of which must be sold in the next few days, and in order to do so will be offered at prices less than they can be bought to-day, at Wholesale.

All are invited to call and see these goods, as they must and will be sold at some price.

Respectfully,
ISAAC FARNSWORTH,
Janesville, May 16th, '78.

The Weekly Gazette

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.
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